ELECTRICITY FROM EUROPE.

VOL. XXIII.--NO. 139.

Petty Devices of the British Government Against the Irish People.

The Irish Leaders' Programme-Kelly's Third Trial in Progress.

Growing Discontent in Egypt-Bismarck and the Insurance Companies.

The Chess Tournament-Money for the English Egyptian Troops.

TIMOTHY KELLY'S THIRD TRIAL. DUBLIN, May 7 .- The third trial of Timothy Kelly for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was begun to-day. James Carey, the informer, on being called to the stand, swore that every-one of the Invincibles, with the exception of Joe Brady, had offered to turn informer. Carey

against the prisoners. Joseph Hanlon, cnother informer, confirmed the evidence given by Carey and Kav-anagh to the effect that Kelly was one of the four men who rode on Kavanagh's car on the evening the Phonix park murders were committed.

said he was the last man who offered to testify

RECEIVED A SHOCK. LONDON, May 7.—The Times this morning, referring to the vote by which the affirmation bill was defeated, says the authority and power of the government have received a shock. This, without doubt, the ministers will recognize themselves. The spell of their success is broken.

THE FISHEBIES EXHIBITON. London, May 7.—The work of arranging for the opening of the universal fisheries exhibition is rapidly proceeding. The American department has obtained 1,200 feet additional space from Denmark. The goods from America will thus be exhibited to better advantage.

tage. A prominent feature of the American department will be 500 crayon drawings,illus-trating the whole process of fish culture. MONEY FOR THE VETERANS. London, May 7.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone announced that, instead of the pensions which it was proprosed to bestow upon Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour) they would be given a lump sum of money. This change in the manner of rewarding the military and naval leaders of the

warding the military and naval leaders of the late movement against the Egyptian rebels, it is believed, is due to the outery which has been raised against the provision in the bill providing pensions, which declares that they shall, on the death of the beneficiaries, revert to their nearest heirs. BISMARCK'S CENTRALIZATION.

BERLIN, May 7.—Prince Bismarck has issued a circular to the officials of the different Prussian provinces, in which he orders an inquiry as to the extent of the injuries inflicted on the national wealth by reason of the greater part of the fire insurance business being in the hands of private companies. He asserts that the profits of the companies are too high, owing to an unjust increase in the scale of premiums and too low an assessment of damages by fire. The companies entirely deny the accusations, the sole aim of which deny the accusations, the sole aim of which they assert is to render popular the desire of Prince Bismarck to nationalize all kinds of

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

London, May 7.—In the chess tournament yesterday Rosenthal and Winemer and Noa and Mason played drawn games. Englisch defeated Sullivan. To-day Rosenthal beat Mortimer, Blackburn beat Englisch, and Bird beat McKengie.

London, May 7.—Reports of national land league meetings in Ireland annoy the government greatly, and statements made by Mr. Harrington, M. P., T. D. Sullivan, M. P., and other Irish leaders, and published in this morning's papers, show that agitation is to be carried on more persistently than over if carried on more persistently than ever, if that were possible. The government is openly accused of tampering with the detectives, police, and witnesses, and resorting to the mean-est and pettiest devices to crush out liberty in Iroland. Harrington especially says that the system of government interference is malignant, spiteful, and malicious. While Englishmen and Americans could not well be prevented from contributing to the Parnell fund, the administration is charged with in-timidating Irishmen from making such contributions. Detectives are accused of bribing confined prisoners with money and whisky to secure evidence and manufacture evidence, secure evidence and manufacture evidence, and procure informers to swear away the lives of innocent men. They make definite accusations on this subject and locate times and places, especially at the Galway jail. The population of Ireland, according to these reports, is fleeing as fast as it can raise money to other countries, and English rulers are encouraging by money argument and official couraging by money, argument, and official influence, such wholesale emigration as a panacca for all Irish ills, Even the foreign minister officially witnesses such departures and encourages them by speeches. Harrington is made this morning to say that "such a condition of affairs could not be possible in any other giviling country". any other civilized country," Sulfivan says emigration is the "darling panacea," and such statements are daily reported and read.

GROWING DISCONTENT IN EGYPT. Carro, May 7.—Every day complicates mat-ters here, and the current complaint is, among officials and officers who want to go home, that Lord Dufferin's policy is only a paper policy, and that only dilatory methods are employed in carrying out the long promised reforms by which the troops expected to have been enabled to go home two months ago.

The ill feeling of the natives on the question of what, to them, is a foreign occupation, ncreases every day, and offences of an inacreases every day, and offences of an insulting kind are every day growing so common that they are almost unendurable.
While Gen. Dormer was out shooting a few
days ago he was assaulted by fellaheen, who
accused him of injuring their crops, and was
treated with violence, although no damage
had actually been done. This feeling grows
greater with every success of the False Prophet
and almost daily successes are attributed to
El Mehdi in his advances in the Soudan.
This adds greatly to the strength of the ex-This adds greatly to the strength of the ex-treme Moslem party, whose adherents act in the most fanatical way. Officers and soldiers are, as has been 'already reported, insulted with impunity in the streets, and are not in a position to show resentment, which might bring results amounting to riot. To-day at least half a dozon English ladies, who were venturesome enough to leave their homes for the most ordinary pur-poses, were insulted in various ways, and might have met with violence had they even dared to call for assistance from men in uniform. El Mehdi is doing most successfully by his Soudan successes, precisely the work which Arabi Pashs failed to do, and his influence here and in Alexandria, to say nothing of the follaheen in the outlying districts, is something that cannot be overcoby an army, as Arabi's strength was. policy of the government in raising difficul-ties in the proceedings before the Alexandria courtmartial creates the most unfavorable impression with the native leaders, who believe that political convenience was the one object which the English government had in interfering in the case of Arabi and that prisoners of less prominence may rot in jail for all the English care, since they show no inclination to push the trials. The appearance on the scene of Tewfek Paaha's two brothers has created much interest in court circles, and the improbable statement is made that Hussein Pasha will be made minister of war in place of Omar Pasha Lonfit, and impression with the native leaders, who be-

Hassan Pasha will be given the ministry of the interior. They undoubtedly have an influence, but that they will be taken into influential positions is disbelieved.

THE IRISH LEADERS' PROGRAMME. LONDON, May 7.-The leaders of the Irish party have, in accordance with a policy which was indicated some time ago, and which has was indicated some time ago, and which has been gradually culminating, agreed to such a supervisional division of their own parliamentary business as, it is hoped, will result to the best advantages. The division for the present will be only provisional, and may be changed at any time. There are to be three committees, the first of which will watch public business in the house of commons so far as it relates to home matters; the second, foreign and colonial matters, and the third, appropriations, estimates, and financial matters. The names of the members assigned to the different branches of work have not yet been announced, but will be in a day or two.

RICHMOND NEWS.

An Attempt at Murder-The Manager of the Penitentiary Assaulted by a Convict-

Railway Matters. Special Dispatch.
RICHMOND, VA., May 7.—Early this morning George S. Peyton, proprietor of a store on Venable street, went to the old market and told a butcher that he had started out to kill four colored men, and intended to do it in a very short while. Peyton had two large pistols in his hands at the time, and when he left the butcher and walked off flourishing officer immediately went in search of him. The first colored man that Peyton saw was Barney Branch, a quiet and inoffensive fish dealer in the market. Peyton walked de-liberately up to him, and placing one of the revolvers at Brauch's head, fired. The ball entered just under the left ear and passed ball entered just under the left ear and passed through the neck, making a dangerous wound. Branch fell to the pavement, and as soon as he struck the ground Peyton jumped on him and attempted to fire again, and would have done so but for the timely arrival of Policeman Hardie, who caught Peyton's hand and took the pistols away from him. Peyton made an effort to shoot Mr. Hardie, but the policeman was too quick for him. The affair created considerable excitement, and caused a general stampede in the market house. Subsequently small crowds of people congregated about the market and talked over the shooting, which was severely condemned congregated about the market and talked over the shooting, which was severely condemned on all sides. William Slater, a white man, publicly asserted that he would be one of a party to take Peyton out of the station house, where he had been hastily taken, and lynch him. An officer heard the remark and ar-rested Slater. He was taken before the police court and bound over in the sum of \$300 to keen the passe for twelve months. Peyton's

court and bound over in the sum of \$300 to keep the peace for twelve months. Peyton's case was continued until Friday in consequence of the inability of the wounded man to appear. Branch may probably die. Peyton was formerly proprietor of St. Charles hotel. His friends claims that he is insane. Saturday evening Mr. W. R. Wood, manager of the penitentiary cooper shop, was assaulted by a colored convict, who is serving a term of fifteen years for burglary. Mr. Wood reprimanded the convict for failure to do his duty. This made the prisoner mad, and he picked up a cooper's adx and dealt Mr. Wood a severe blow on the head, inflicting an ugly wound, from which blood flowed freely. The other convicts ran 10 the assistance of Mr. other convicts ran 10 the assistance of Mr. Wood, and would no doubt have killed the convict who struck him had not the guards

convict who struck him had not the guards been called in and quieted the enraged convicts at the point of pistols and guns.

John Hamilton, special collector appointed by Auditor Allen, went over to Manchester to-day to levy upon the rolling stock and other property of the Richmond and Petersburg Railway company to secure a debt of \$50,000 which the auditor claims is due the state by the company for taxes. The company for the past eleven years has claimed exemption from taxation under its charter. The auditor and the attorney general also say that legislation subsequent to the passage say that legislation subsequent to the passage of the charter forfeited the right claimed by the company. Another levy, amounting to \$3,000, was also made upon property belong-ing to this company to-day by the treasurer of Chesterfield.

BASE BALL BULLETIN.

Sames in Baltimore, New York, Philadel phia, and Other Cities. Special Dispatches. At Baltimore-

At Philadelphia-

Boston 0 0 6 0 6 0 1 7 0-20
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1-8
Base hits-Boston, 20; Philadelphia, 15. Errore—
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 12. Umpire—Mr. Buffington. at New York-

At Chicago-

At Buffalo, N. Y .-At Cincinnati-Louisville. 2 0 0 0 0 0 Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 1

At Allegheny City-Metropolitan...... 3 3 Allegueny..... 0 0 At Columbus, Ohio-Columbus 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 I— 4 St. Louis...... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 3

At Trenton, N. J. (Interstate champion-At Camden, N. J. (Interstate champion ship)— Harrisburg....... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Merritt...... 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 1

At Newark-Scalchi in Concert. CINCINNATI, May 7 .- Dr. Damrosch began the first concert of a series he has arranged through the west at Smith & Nixon's hall tonight with his orchestra, Mme. Scalchi, Mile. Martinez, and Miss Gaul, pianist. The chief interest was in Scalchi's singing, which was

heard with warm expressions of delight. There were about 1,000 in attendance. The Champton Checker Player.

Special Dispatch. NEW YORK, May 7.-C. F. Barker, the champion checker player of America, who recently arrived here from Boston, to-night played nineteen games of checkers with vari-ous members of the New York Checker club He won fifteen games and lost one, the other three being drawn.

Oh! Ye of Little Faith.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 7.-In joint meetng to-day the Methodist ministers discussed prohibition, and mutually agreeing that no faith could be placed in any political party determined to call a state convention of ministers at a future date to resolve on vigorous

Another Postmaster Short.

PRINCEVILLE, ILL., May 7 .- Harry G. Bur gess, postmaster here, was taken to Peoria today by a special agent of the Postoffice department on the charge of being \$1,700 short

"USUFRUCT" ARISTOCRACY.

andal in the Family of S. J. Tilden Riotous Living and Aping Royalty.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- In the surrogate's ourt to-day much excitement was created by the development of a pecular, interesting, and romantic story. The principal actors are young men of high social standing and wealth. The story is as follows: In 1869 William Tilden, a brother of S. J. Tilden, died, leaving an estate valued at \$2,500,000, He divided it equally between his four sons— William, Milano C., Marmaduke, and Beverle B. Tilden, aged 20, 15, 12, and 9 years. Josiah M. Fiske, William T. Blodgett, David Josiah M. Fiske, William T. Blodgett, David Dow, Charles Tracey, and N. C. Ely were appointed executors. In 1870 the executors employed an Italian named Biaggi as tutor and manager for the boys and they were sent to Europe. In Paris they occupied the rooms formerly occupied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family of England. They then proceeded to Berlin and lived in sumptuous style, expending in sixteen months about \$70,000. The eldest of the four, William, purchased a piace in Coburg for \$40,000, and with it the title of baron. While in his palace he became very much interested in the wife of the former owner, and very soon was under complete conand very soon was under complete con-trol of her husband, to whom he gave a power of attorney, and permitted to purchase all the furniture for his palace. In 1872 the executors discovered the condition of affairs abroad, and by the payment of very large sums of monoy the voing man was extracted from left the butcher and walked off flourishing of money the young man was extricated from the two revolvers, Policeman Hardie was inhis difficulties. The four then conceived the formed of what Peyton had said, and that idea of a ball in honor of Americans in Germany. They hired an immense hall at great expense, and gave the ball, which was widely commented on. When they returned home the executors footed up their expenses for two years and four months as \$185,000. They were sent to to Howard college, but did not remain there. William was made an executor of the estate and in 1877 a partner in the business formerly carried on by his father. This he was compelled to give up owing to his inability to manage it. Many accountings were had, for which large counsel fees were paid. In 1877 Gustavus G. J. Thebaud was appointed guardian of Reverele B. Tilden. He received \$1,250 and afterward, it is alleged, was locked in Ludlow street jail for 11 months for misappropriating \$15,000 belonging to another estate for which he was the attorney. From the accounting now in progress before other estate for which he was the attorney. From the accounting now in progress before a referee it appears that the two eldest sons have been paid \$175,000 more than their share. It is also charged that a mortgage for \$160,000 on Jersey city property, with the interest, was collected by the executors, and that one of them deposited the money to his private account. The estate is in a bad condition, and will now yield but \$100,000 to each of the youngest sons. The executors are of the youngest sons. The executors are charged with procuring ratifications of their acts by threats. Berverle B. Tilden now seeks to have the

various accountings opened on the ground that the expenditures were foolish and rash, unnecessary and contrary to his father's will. He also claims that the executors should be charged with the unnecessary expenditures. The executors make a general denial, and dethe executors make a general denial, and de-clare that they have accounted for every cent they spent, and that the boys when they came of age ratified their acts. The papers were submitted and decision reserved.

BEN BUTLER PROTESTS

igainst the Landing of Paupers from Europe, but He Was Anticipated by Collector Worthington.

Boston, May 7.-The following letter has een written to the secretary of the treasury by Gov. Butler concerning the landing of English and Irish paupers at this port:

"I have the honor to call your attention to a matter of considerable importance; to the a matter of considerable importance to the commonwealth, which is perhaps assuccinelly stated in the inclosed extract from the Mons-teur Belge, of Paris, of April 6, 1883, of which I send you also the translation. One cargo of these immigrants has already arrived in Bo ton, and another is momentarily expected If I were convinced that it was in the power of the commonwealth to prevent their land-ing, I should deem it my duty so to do. Many of the people who arrive here immediately become a charge upon the commonwealth. "I have the strongest and deepest sympathy with the poor people, and if landed I will endeavor to see that they are humanely and

properly cared for.
"I recognize and rejoice in the theory upor "I recognize and rejoice in the theory upon which our government is founded — that America should be a home for the oppressed and down-trodden everywhere. We welcome, therefore, all, however humble, who come to us of their own free will, aided by their enterprise, energy and resources. Such people, whether men or women and their children, are a source of wealth to this community."

The governor further asks of Mr. Folger if he will take such measures as under his own judgment it may seem legal and proper to prevent the landing of such emigrants, at least within the limits of Massachusetts. The governor promises the secretary whatever

The governor promises the secretary whatever aid the executive of the state may be able to give. He says; "If it so happens that the laws of the United States may be ineffectual to hinder the landing of these forlorn creatures, certainly it is within the scope of the diplomatic power of the United States to make such representation to the government of Great Britain as will prevent government of Great Britain as will prevent their being sent here against the will and wish of our government. If the latter is the only way in which the evil can be reached may I beg of you to present the mat-ter to the President for his consideration and intervention, diplomatically if he shall see cause. I have the honor to be, very respect-fully, your obedient servant, "HENJ. F. BUTLER, Governor." My Folser replies that the papers in the

Mr. Folger replies that the papers in the matter have been referred to the secretary of state, and adds that this subject of immi-gration was brought to the attention of the department by the collector of customs at ston, in a report dated April 20,

A CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT.

What a Crank in Boston Did-Excite-

ment in the City. Boston, May 7 .- Shortly after noon to-day Mr. Wade, chief of the district police in Pemberton square, was shot in the left arm and right shoulder by Richard Brennau, a creaming recently discharged from the city correctional institution, and who had ben some time loitering about the office, and who was probletering about the office, and who was probletering about the office, and who was problement. right shoulder by Richard Brennan, a crank, ably actuated by a desire for revenge. After firing the two shots Brennan escaped into the street, but was subsequently arrested by de-tectives. Chief Wade's wounds are severe, but by no means dangerous.

The excitement over the sheeting of Chief

Wade was tremendous. Within a few min-utes a great crowd blocked the street in front of and above and below the chief's office, 35 Pemberton square. The news spread rapidly through the city. Crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices, and nothing else was talked of during the afterwoon. The shot in the shoulder is not serious, inflicting only a flesh wound. The ball passed out and was found in his clothing. The wound in the arm is worse, and the surgeous did not deem it prudent to attempt to extract the ball. There has been great loss of blood, and the There has been great loss of blood, and the bullet lies dangerously near an artery in the elbow. Brennan was a member the 13th Massachusetts regiment, and is now on three months' leave of absence from the soldiers' home at Togus Springs, Me.

Lottery and Policy.

saloma, or to sidewalk selling, known as "ped-dling out of the hat." There are still between 300 and 350 "shops" in the city, but they are obliged to go in disguise, and no longer dis-play the well known sian "Exchange." Dealers will no longer sell to strangers or to one man in the presence of another who might be compelled to testify as a witness, and "backers" say they have made no money in four months.

SENATOR FAIR'S WIFE

Accuses Him of Adultery and Enters

Complaint Against Him in Court. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 .- A complaint was filed in the judicial district court at Nevada last Wednesday by Theresa Fair against James G. Fair. The cause of action is adultery on the part of the defendant. The plaintiff states she was married to defendant in Calaveras county, California, in December, 1862, and came to Nevada with him in 1866. She had lived with him until a few months ago when she became cognizant of certain acts of infidelity on the part of the de fendant, since which time she has not lived with him. The complaint says the defendant committed adultery with one Fannie Smith at her house in Jessic street in November, 1881. The senator is also charged wish committing the same crime with Inez Leonard at her house, on the northwest corner of Dupont and Post streets, San Francisco, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1883. The plaintiff states that the result of the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant was four chil-dren—James G., jr., aged 20; Charles Lewis, aged 16; Theresa Alice, aged 13, and Vir-ginia, aged 8.

The plaintiff says the defendant has possession and control of a large amount of com-munity property, the particulars of which she cannot state. Mrs. Fair prays judgment as

1. That a divorce be granted her, and that she be awarded the custody of the children.

2. That such portion of community property be allowed and set apart as shall be equit-

able and just.

3. That the defendant be required to pay 3. That the defendant be required to pay into court a reasonable sum to defray the expense of the action and counsel fees, and that the defendant pay alimony in such an amount as the court may deem just for the support of the plaintiff and children during the pendoncy of the action; and further relief as may be deemed just. Mrs. Fair was represented by R. S. Mesick, of San Francisco, and the defendant by S. M. Wilson, of San Francisco, and M. N. Stone, of Virginia.

Senator Fair was on the Comstock last Wednesday, the day the papers were served.

Senator Fair was on the Comstock last Wednesday, the day the papers were served upon him, but left for San Francisco the same evening. The affair has created quite a sensation in Virginia City, on account of the high standing in society of both parties, and the great wealth of Mr. Fair, who also represents Novada in the United States on represents Nevada in the United States sen-ate. The prevailing opinion on the Com-stock is that the Nevada statesman will not stock is that the Nevada statesman will not make a defense in the suit, but allow it to go by default and agree to such settlement of the property as may be determined upon by counsel. Gossip also says that the amount has been agreed upon, namely, \$3,-000,000 in cash and \$1,500,000 in real estate, at all events in core of a diverse being at all events in case of a divorce being granted. This, however, is merely a rumor,

the case, which will come before Judge Esing, is looked forward to with consider-able curiosity by nearly every one on the

Primary Election in Kentucky-The Massuchusetts Legislature - A Republican Victory-Stealing a Billy

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—Returns from primary election for governor, Thomas L. Jones received 187 votes; J. Proctor Knott, 176; S. B. Buckner, 108; Charles D. Jacob, 72; and H. M. Owsley, 65. Necessary to a

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7 .- Several hours before the adjournment of the legislature, on Friday last, Senator Klernan, of Brooklyn, sceived a dispatch from President Kingsley, of the Brooklyn bridge, urging the passage of the bill making the bridge free to pedestria-ans. The opponents of the measure agreed to have it considered at 5 o'clock, but the governor's message and the political discussi ostponed its consideration until 6:30 o'clock it which hour Scuator Kiernan called the hill up. It was then found that the bill nad been mislaid or stolen, and it could not be found or replaced before the hour of final ad-

ston, May 7.—The governor has sent to the office of the secretary of state, without his signature, the resolution appropriating \$264,-552 for double tracking the Hoosac Tunnel line. He says he will not sign it. The house this afternoon took from the calendar and adopted, under the suspension of the rules without debate, the senate resolution recognizing the ability, services, and integrity of Oukes Ames, and asking for a like recogni-tion on the part of the national congress. The

democratic amendments to the appropriation bill for a woman's prison at Sherborn were rejected this afternoon without debate. HARBISUR: PAL, May 7.—The governor to-night issued a proclamation declaring for-feited the charters of all those corporations which have failed to make a return to the which have tailed to make a return to the sttorney general within three years, and which have not responded since the issuing of a previous proclamation thirty days ago. Be-tween 650 and 700 charters are declared for-feited. The list is composed largely of defunct concerns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7.—The Pawtucket jocal election resulted in the election of the whole republican council ticket by majorities ranging from 150 to 400. License was voted by the council ticket by majorities ranging from 150 to 400. by about 250 majority.

DID IT WITH A RAZOR.

How a Connecticut Man Murdered His Father-in-Law-Horrible Details.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 7.-William A. stevens, who was arrested yesterday on susicion of having murdered his father-in-law, aron Nichols, admitted last night that he and cut Nichols's throat with a razor, but elaimed that he did it in self defense. bevens made a clean breast of the affair be fore the coroner this morning. He said his father-in-law came to his apartments and father-in-law came to his apartments and finding the door locked burst it in. He then picked up a chair and threatened to kill Stevans's wife because she had harbored her mother whom he (Nichols) had turned out of doors. Stevens then interfered and stepped between them. Nichols was drunk and acted like a wild man. He said to Stevens, "G—d—m you, I will kill you." As Nichols was the stronger of the two Stevens was afraid that his life was in danger, so picking up a ragor that lay on a stand near by he ent his father-in-law's throat, and both men fell to the floor. Stevens said he was so excited he did not know what he was doing. He got up, went out in the yard and threw the razor in went out in the yard and threw the razer in the water closet. He committed the act, he says, to protect the lives of himself and wife. The confession was brought about by the The confession was brought about by the story of William A. Nichols, a son of the de-ceased, a boy about 10 years of age, who saw Stevens when he cut his father's throat. The bey at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but on being closely questioned by an officer he finally told his story. Stevens, upon learning that the boy had told the officers how the crime occurred, weakened and

New York. May 7.—The police claim that they have decreased the lottery and policy business 50 per cent. by their interference and arrests, or about \$50,000 a month, and that the "dealers" have been obliged to take to courts, alloyways, and out of the way been and was ledged in jall.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

The Police Pull Down the Colors of the Unton Veteran Corps.

fing has been found. He is a Washington policeman and he has not been shot on the spot. The Union Veteran corps yesterday morning flung their flag to the breeze at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue. Across its broad stripes and bright stars was an in scription extending "Greeting to the Army of the Potomac." Before 9 o'clock an officer went to the 8t. Marc hotel and said he had been ordered by the chief of police to have the flag taken down or to cut it down.

the flag taken down or to cut it down.

"Well," said Harry Bowers, "there's the flag; why don't you cut it down?"

"Will you allow me to go upon the roof of your hotel and cut it down?" asked the officer.

"Not by a large majority," was the roply.

The officer went away and finally ascertained the name of the gentleman who put the flag up, and induced him to take it down. The members of the Veteran corps are very indignant at this action of the police. They claim that there is no law forbidding the putting of flags and banners across the avenue; that it has been done on every occasion of a public celebration heretofore, and that last year during the operation of the fairs of both the Veteran corps and the National Rifles flags were stretched across the avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets, and no objection was made. was made.

It is asserted that they will again put up the flag and test the authority of the chief of police in the courts.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Evangelists Return Home for a Visit-What They Will Do When They Go Back to London.

Special Dispatch NEW YORK, May 7 .- Moody and Sankey, the famous evangelists, arrived here this morning. In an interview, Mr. Sankey said they had come to see their friends and families, and would remain till next October. "I can tell you proudly what our plans are," said Mr. Sankey, "although the matter is in the hands of a committee in London. This is a very numerous body, and numbers in its ranks many leading men of England, not a few of them clergymen belonging to the established church. There is Mr. Matheson, Mr. Robert Paten, the Earl of Shaltesbury, Samuel Merley, and Arthur Kinneard. Canon Farrar, of St. Paul's, is not on the committee, but he signed the large requisition begging us to return and continue our work of evangelizing London. I may say that the broad church element in England is helping us most materially, it being discovered that we are helping them. They find a change in their own congregations, an awakened spirit, an interest in religious matters, a readiness to accept counsel and to ask for it. At first they were shy thinking we were biased in our views, and hampered in our action, and that we intended to make a crusade against the Church of England. But they found out that this was not so, and now they are among our best friends. ranks many leading men of England, not a land. But they found out that this was not so, and now they are among our best friends. The High church element holds aloof, but does not openly fight us, because the proofs of our usefulness have been made manifest, and cannot be contradicted. So that the prospects for our fall visit are really roseate, and we expect to win a great harvest of souls. The committee is having constructed two movable tabernacles of corrugated iron, each having a seating capacity for 5,000 people. We intend to visit different parts of that hage London. While we are using one tabernacle the committee will be searching for an eligible place to pitch the other. This is not as easy mutter in that great city, where unoccupied size are as hard to find as in New York. But it can be done and will be done. I don't know enough of London to tell you what quarters we shall visit, but we propose to remain from

return home to stay.' The Tewaksbury Investigation BOSTON, May 7.-Agent Wrightington testi-

fied at the Tewksbury almshouse investigation to-day as to the records relating to the

tion to-day as to the records relating to the property of the inmates, and said that he knew of no complaints that money or bank books belonging to them had not been accounted for since 1864.

Mr. Carver said he had carried to Tewksbury an infant left on his steps. He subsequently took it away, but in the meantime it had been treated so badly that its life was despaired of. The same clothing taken with it to Tewksbury could not be recovered. Charles Johnson, who had lest both legs, took \$20 and a watch to Tewksbury. Marsh refused to return him \$12 of the amount. He was not allowed to use his artificial legs at Tewksbury, but was compelled ficial legs at Tewksbury, but was compelled to crawl around on his stumps. He thought there ought to be more attendants at Tewks-

bury.

The governer at this point said that witness to pass judgment on was not a proper person to pass judgment on this question, but Mr. Brown took advantage of the witness's statement to claim that it was proof of the susufficient force at Tewksbury. Quite a discussion ensued on the number of farmers employed at Tewksbury; and the hearing adjourned after listening to further testimony from Mr. Fairbanks, the expert, in reference to Marsh's cash book.

The Indians.

BEMING, N. M., May 7.-Informaton is received from Fort Apache that 1,200 San Carles Indians have left the agencies and are settling in the mountains around that fort and demand corn and small grain for seed. The commanding efficer, Capt. W. E. Dougherty, has issued 6,000 pounds of corn and saked the secretary of the interior for small seed. Fears are entertained that there will be dif ficulty in keeping them quiet. Capt. Dougherty was ordered at the last mement to return to his post from Crook's expedition in order to guard against just such emergencies.

An American Member of Parliament.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 7 .- Andrew Carnegie owner of the Union Iron mills, this city, and principal owner of the Edgar Thomson Steel works, is a liberal candidate for member of the English parliament. Carnegie is a resident of New York, and all his interests are in this country. He never became natural-ized, and still heads his citizenship in Scot-

The Brooklyn Bridge Opening. NEW YORK, May 7 .- The Brooklyn aldermen to-day resolved that all schools and public offices be closed on the day of the bridge opening. A reception will be tendered to Gov. Cleveland in the evening and \$5,000 spent for illumination. It was also resolved that a lion's head ornament on the bridge be removed and in its place the government coat of arms of and an American eagle substituted.

Kennedy Backed Against Hanlan

PORTLAND, ME., May 7 .- John A. Kennedy, the oarsman, who is to row Hanlan at the Point of Pines, May 30, arrived here to-day. Sporting men here claim an almost certain victory for Kennedy, and he will be backed by Portland parties. Mike Davis is giving him points. It is denied that Kennedy will

injured some years ago by a fall from a horse. The general's prospects for recovery are all that could be desired.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The man who hands down the American Suit to Recover a Pledge Forfeited by Parties Proposing to Build a Railway.

> A Patent for Manufacturing Flour Declared Void for Want of Novelty.

> Tom Tong's Civil Rights Case Referred Back to the Circuit Court of San Francisco.

The Court Refuses to Reopen the Virginia and Louisiana Bond Cases.

The supreme court of the United States convened yesterday for the last time this term, and rendered decisions in twenty-six cases, some of them of considerable general interest. The court still holds under consideration, however, some of the most important cases of the term, including the civil rights

cases, the state taxation case of the county of

San Mateo against the Southern Pacific Rail-

way company, and the Mercer colony land case from Texas. A decision was rendered in the railway contract case of Samuel Clark, general treasurer, &c., and the state of Rhode Island, appellants, against George M. Barnard and other assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railway company. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the dis-

triet of Massachusetts.

This was a suit brought by the assignees of This was a suit brought by the assignces of the railway company above mentioned to re-cover a certain certificate of indebtedness of the city of Boston for the sum of \$100,000, with interest, given by the railway company to the general treasurer of the state of Rhode Island as security for the company's bend, conditioned upon the completion of a branch of its read from Providence to Valley Falls of its road from Providence to Valley Falls

in that state.

The Boston, Hartford and Eric Railway The Besten, Hartford and Eric Railway company, which was originally a corporation of Connecticut and Massachusetts, applied to the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1864 for authority to build within the limits of that state a branch railway, seven miles in length, from Providence to Valley Falls. The assembly passed the act prayed in 1864, but provided in the twelfth section of the act that it should not go into effect unless the said railway company within ninety days from the rising of that general assembly deposit in the office of the general treasurer of the state of Rhode Island their bond with sureties satisfactory to the governor of the the state of Rhode Island their bond with surelies satisfactory to the governor of the state in the sum of \$100,000 that they would complete their said road before the first day of January 1872. The bond required was executed by the Boston, Hartford and Erie railway by John S. Eldridge, its president, and as surety the road delivered to the general treasurer of the state of Rhode Island a certificate of indebteduess of the city of Boston in the sum of \$100,000 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum.

the sum of \$100,000 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum.

This certificate of indebtedness was accepted by the then governor of Rhode Island as satisfactory security for said bond and the condition thereof.

No railway nor part of any railway was ever built under the said act, and in 1870 the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway company were adjudged bankrupt in the Massachusetts

were adjudged bankrupt in the Massachusetts district.

district.

The state tressurer of Rhode Island still holds the certificate of the city of Boston, and this bill was filed by the assignces of the company against that city and Samuel Clark, general treasurer of Rhode Island, alleging that the bond had not been given within the ninety days from the rising of the general assembly; that the director had no received. we shall visit, but we propose to remain from six to eight months, and shall during that time work in the field of Christ as thoroughly sembly; that the directors had no power to give the bond; that the company had no power to accept the act; that the plain-tiffs as assignees had a right to redeem the pledge, and praying that the money should be ordered to be paid to them. In the course of the litigation which fol-

lowed the certificate in controversy was paid into court with interest to await judgment, the state of Rhode Island came in as inter-venor, and upon the rendering of a decision in the circuit court in favor of the assignees.

an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States.

This court holds, first, that the United States circuit court has jurisdiction, for the reason that the state of Rhode Island, by voluntarily coming in as intervening claim-ant, waived its right to immunity for ant, waived its right to immunity for an authorized suit; second, that the contract made was a valid one and not beyond the pewers of the railway company, for the reason that that company, although a corporation of Counceticut, was also a corporation of Rbode Island, inasmuch as it was assignee of the read and rights of the Hartferd Proof the road and rights of the Hartford, Provi-dence and Fishkill railway company; and dence and Fishkill railway company; and third, that it was not necessary for the state of Rhode Island, in order to establish its right to the certificate in question, to prove that it (the state) had been actually damaged to the extent of \$100,000 by the failure of the railway company to finish its read in accordance with the conditions of the bond. Upon the last named point the court says: "The conclusion in our mind cannot be resisted that last named point the court says; "The con-clusion in our mind cannot be resisted that intention of the parties in the transaction was, that if the railway should not be built within the time specified, the corporation should pay to the state, absolutely and for its own use the sum named in the bond and se-cured by the deposited certificate of indebted-ness. " We think the sum named in the statute is imposed by it as a statutory penalty for the nonperformance of a statutory penalty for the nonperformance of a statutory duty. The obligation required is that the railway company shall give a bond with satisfactory security that they will obey the law—that they will complete the road as required by it. The language evidently means that in case they fail to do so they shall for aw-that they will complete see identify means that in case they fail to do so they shall for-fiet and pay the sum named. It is admitted that if it does not mean this it does not mean that if he will be adopted that if he will be adopted to the sum of th anything, and we are not at liberty to adopt that alternative.

The state of Rhode Island was dealing

with one of its own corporations, and it had a perfect right to act upon its own policy and prescribe its own terms as conditions of the powers and privileges sought from its au-

thority.

For these reasons the decree of the circuit and the cause remanded, For these reasons the decree of the circuit court is reversed and the cause remainded, with instructions to render a decree in favor of the state of Rhode Island for the sum of \$100,000, payable out of the fund in court, with so much interest thereon, if any, as has accrued on the sum since the first of January, which is the date when the amount beaccrued on the sum since the first of January, 1872, which is the date when the amount became due. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

A decision was also rendered in the important patent case of Robert L. Downton, appellant, against the Yeager Milling company. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Mistroderes.

Souri. This case involves the validity of a patent granted to Downton on the twentieth of April, 1875, upon "an improvement in the process of manufacturing middlings flour," the main feature of the improvement consisting in the use of rollers instead of mill-stones for grinding the grain.

This court holds that the patent in con-

troversy is void for want of novelty. The appellant fixes the date of his alleged invention as about 1872 or 1873. Defore that time by Portland parties. Mike Davis is giving him points. It is denied that Kennedy will use any new mechanical appliance in the race.

An Important Surgical Operation.

Nashville, May 7.—Surgeons Briggs and Blackman to-day performed a successful optration on Gen. D. C. Buell, removing the left half of the lower jaw bone, which had been injured some years ago by a fall from a horse. The general's prospecta for recovery are all that could be dealerd. specification upon which Dewnton obrains